THEY RESCUE THE WAIFS

Splendid Work of the George Maulsby Nemorial Home.

IS A PRACTICAL CHARITY

An Institution That Covers a Peculiar Field Among the Newsboys and Other Children and Cares for Home ss and Hungry Little Ones-Interesting Features of This Enterprise

evening their day's work is reviewed and in this way they aconire a theroughness in their studies. All those who visit the home have the use and benefits of a gymnasium. On Sunday all the inmates are required to go to church. So far as religious faith is concerned there is not the slightest interference on the part of the superintendent. Each one is allowed to go to which church he or she may choose. "The George Manisby Memorial Heme," or, as it is incre-commonly known, "The Newsboys' Home," on the southeast corper of Third and C streets northwest, is of the most practical charitable institutions in the city. Its object is most worthy and is deserving of the moral and financial support of the whole community

Its operations extend over a field rarely ever entered, except in special instances, by other workers, and for this reason if no other, the result of its good work has made it known and felt.

The missionares of the Manisby Home prosecute their labors among a class generally looked upon as beyond recall—street arabs, many of whom faver knew the influence of a kind futher or mother, or the conflicts. the comforts of a home all they know being-learned on the streets from companions as rough as themselves. Their sole aim is by hock or by crook to eke out a baic existence, and it is generally the roughest and toughest that succeed heat.

THEIR SYMPATHY ENLISTED.

The unfortunate condition of these little fellows, a large majority of whom were newspoys, caned forth the active sym-pathy of many of the kind-nearted men and women or the city, and steps were taken for the betterment of their con-dition. The first movement in this directhom was in 1886, when the Newsboys and Children's Aid Society was organized and incorporated. Among the incorporators were Chief Justice Watte and Associate Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court, who have since states Supreme Court, who have since stied; Senator
Joseph R. Hawley, br. Ed. M. Gallaudet,
president of Gallaudet College; Mrs. Flora
Paine Whitney, wife of the then Secretary
of the Navy W. C. Whitney, and others
who have always taken a prominent part
in all charitable undertakings in the District. The first beadquarters of the scciety was established at No. 927 E street
northwest, where the good work was
carried on until the purchase of the large
and beautiful "home" now occupied.

The first president of the home was
Mrs. Darwin R. Jones, wife of Congressman D. R. Jones from Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Jones served the society for one year.
On her retirement Mrs. T. S. Childs, the
present incumbent, was chosen president
and has served confimuously since.

MONEY FOR THE HOME. Court, who have since died: Senator

us. Sometimes waits from cheeries nomes, or homeless, desolate little children, or it may be foolish runaway lads, find their way to the Home. We cannot turn them away. The homeless are comforted and the friends of the 'strays' are communicated with, if possible. Boys are sent home, or if this is not advisable, they are placed in service. Mrs. Atwater tells of the sad case of a girl who came to the home some time ago. The child had been left in charge of some articles of great value. The temptation was too great and she yielded. She was arrested for theft, but through the home cookind-hearted people she was brought to the home. By kindness and tact Miss Wilson, the superintendent, won a confession from her. She admitted the theft and the stolen articles were restored to the owner and the girl released from arrest. She left the home with feelings of love and respect for those who had befriended her and is leading a happy life. Miss Wilson, the superintendent, speaks

MONEY FOR THE HOME.

The commodious and attractive building, at the corner of Third and C streets mg, at the terrier of finith and C streets porthwest, now occupied, was purchased with money bequealbed the society by Mrs. Anna M. Maulsby, in 1822. The bequest, amounting to \$30,000, was made in a codicil to her will. The will was twice contested by relatives; first on the ground that the words "District of Combine" had been contested and second because the leen omitted, and, second, because the codicil bequeathed the money for the "erection," and not for the purchase of a building. The litigation was long-drawn out and fierce, but failed to break the will. Finally, in August last, the society was given full legal possession of the

when the move to the new home became When the move to the new home became a necessity it was with many regrets on the part of those deeply interested in the welfare of the little fellows, who had for so long been members of the household on E street. It was feared that the move would be one of more than a simple change of place. It was moving further from the humis and companions jamong which the inmates of the home spent the day, and it was seriously coubted whether they would leave them out of their fives at night, if only for a short while. Herpily, however, all the apprehensions and misgivings were without foundation, for misgivings were without foundation, for the attractive, new home proved an attraction, indeed, and nore than regaid the boys for the exita walk.

DO GOOD WORK.

FEW years ago I was a blusher of the worst type. Advice I had in plenty. "Go into society," recommended one, with almost ghastly humor. "Cultivate will power," said another, with about as mech sense, and so on it went, each successavely more stupid than the last, until it became quite evident that saids from outside was fathernias. To the surprise and pleasure of the la dies interested, instead of their being a falling off there hasbeen a constant increase in the nightly attendance and there is every reason to believe it will be liasting. The reguair attendance at the old home on E street averaged about thirty or forty, while now there are over one hundred and fifty enrolled as "regulars." Nor are the boys who attend the "evening sociables" at the home boys from the street. Al-though nearly all of them are newsboys there are among them many who have been taught by the patrons and assistants of the home that it is the best place for them, and every precaution is taken to make the place as inviting and interesting and at-tractive as possible. At the home there is no distinction made

struction of the white and colored members. The same accommodation and treatment

is given both and they are assigned acce-nate evenings on which to enjoy the privi-leges and benefits of the home. Heades the newsboys who frequent the home in the evenings there are about forty immates, male and female, who make their home there. The age limit prescribed for inmates is from six to sixteen, but in urgent infinites is from six to sixteen, but in urgent cases this is overlooked and provision hade for the care of the applicant until in some way permanent is provided for.

At present there are thirteen girls inmates of the home; three of whom are colored, glost of these were transferred there by the Eard of Children's Guardians, and "keep and early" is mad for by the honest. More

gard of charges a gardinas, and "keep gad care" is paid for by the board. Many ghers, both boys and gals, are able to pay smething toward their own support, and often their expenses are paid by some rela-tive. The boys who are at work also pay what they can, generally half of what they cars, for their board and lodging.

is given both and they are assigned after

ITS BENEFITS DESCRIBED. Miss Mordaunt Wilson, the superintendent of the home, in speaking of the management and the benefits, said that the changes wrought among some of the boys who come to the time are really wonderful.

'All that is required or that we wish for," she said. "is to once get them in the babit of coming here. They soon appreciate the kindness with which they are

enervating influence living at the same time as healthily as possible. The result was most gratifying. At the end of a few

intolerable, and after a further period it

MAJ. JOHN M. BURKE, of the Wild West show, says that Rosa Bonbeur was very much taken with the show when it was in Paris. She spent, he adds, on an average three or four days a week, living right there with them, and made a thorough study of the Indian on the borse, the cowboy and Buffalo Bill. She lunched with Mr Cody, and painted his picture. She entertained a party of the Indians out at her place near the cataract, in the Bois de Boulogne They had a great time, and made great friends. To the question, "What is Rosa Bonheur like?" the major replied that she was in many things 'a regular new woman.'
She is independent, brusque but kind, sa gacious and industrious—just like any other old lady who has been around the world and is not a bit squeamish. She dressed at her work just like a vivandiere, with bloomers, a frock over them, and a loose blouse like an English workman's smock

ARE DESERVING POYS.

little reliews; who might teach us all a

Though begun only a few years ago with limited resources and with an unskilled corps of assistants, the society has made great progress and has thoroughly covered its field of operations. An idea of the development of its material resources and

development of its material resources and the extent of its operations may be gathered from the following extracts from the last annual reports of the recording secretary. Mrs. Caroline A. Atwater, and the superintendent, Miss Wilson.

Mrs. Atwater says: "Since our last report, although the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society has greatly increased, through the assistance of kind friends and a generous public, we have been able to meet the additional demands made upon us. Sometimes waits from cheeries shomes,

Sometimes waifs from cheerless homes,

SAD SIDE OF IT. Mrs. Atwater tells of the sad case of a

Miss Wilson, the superintendent, speaks in the highest terms of the children under They are in general bright

active, and willing workers, and as soon as

the dust of the street is thoroughly brushed from them they show good traits of character. Nearly all of them show cagerness for learning and are apt scholars

cagerness for learning and are all as some at school and attentive listeners to the readings and instructions of the ladies of the board of visitors.

During the year cuding October 31, 1895, 5, 37, free preals and 1,961 free lodgings were furnished to applicants for assistance. Resides these 11,735 meals and 1,942 befores were partly hald for by

3,943 lodgings were partly paid for by inmates of the home.

IF YOU BLUSH.

It Is a Symptom of Nervouscess That

Can Be Overcome.

Boston Traveler.

ellef from outside was forthcoming

Upon turning the matter over in my mind. I came to the conclusion that blushing was not a disease, but a symptom—a symptom of a defective nervous system. The sequel

showed that in my case, at least, this was

perfectly correct, and I believe it is equally true of the vast majority of others. Having got thus far, I set about remov-

ing the cause. I carefully avoided tea, coffee, stimulants, late hours and other

agents which are well-known to have an

8

her care.

ness and gentleness with which they are treated.

"Any boy or girl may come to us for shelter, and if we find they need a home we take them in and care for them. After some training, if they need it, and they generally do, we find situations for them. Indeed, we have more applications for children than we can fill. The boys and girls are taught obedience and respect for others; in fact, everything that will make them useful and self-supporting citizens. Whenever a child is sent from the home to enter service, we always hear good reports of them from their employers, and it is seldom that they fall to pay their own way!."

The boys who wait the home of the lady visitors, two of whom visit the home cach evening. Those who can go are sent to the public schools in the day and in the evening their day's work is reviewed and in this way they acquire a thoroughness in Marcus Whitman Rode to Washington, 1,800 Miles.

ARE DESERVING POYS.

On the whole newsboys are a lively, enterprising set and are really deserving of help. They are out in all kinds of weather, and if perseverance makes sales of newspapers they certainly will succeed. And yet there are but few readers who even give a thought to the convenience of having their morning, afternoon, and extra papers at the very moment they feet the want of them most. If people only thought for a moment, when one of these little fellows, cold and with the rain dripping from him, throws in your paper, they would take an interest in the New Shoys' Home, and do all in their power to promote the interest and comfort of the bright, active, independent artic Tellows, who might teach us all a

spicuous seclusion on the crest of a shrub bery-garbed hill.

A winding path and many wooden steps lead up to the house whose windows during the day catch every sunbeam capable of being captured, and which at night look out on the myriads of lights of Washington below.

A HALE OLD MAN.

Inside the cottage lives Mr. Pitts, with his family. Withal, the coldest blasts of nearly a century's winters snowing his locks and beards and stiffening his bones, the hale old gentleman is yet a mental giant and the clouds that usually begin to gather on the horizon of man's mind nearly a generation earlier, have

hardly yet appeared on his vision. In truth, Mr. Pitts has the sparkle in his eye and the flexibility in his voice, which shows at a glance the auspicious imprint of a life of refinement, culture and study. His story is best told as Le rat down in an easy chair and told it to the reporter.

porter.
"In the year 1837," he began, "Marcus

that the United States was about to trade Oregon off to the British. A confirmation of the report came, and in October of that year he said to his wife:

"I am going to Weshington to make a plea for the retention of this Territory."

How the Fraternity Plied Their

COMES TO WASHINGTON.

"She tried in vain to dissuade him from his purpose, but he was determined, and three days later she had he'ped him prepare

pleaded with the day, was one time halted by the brave deed of an American citizen.

That deed saved to the United States the great State of Orgon, which then included Washington State as well within its borders. The story of that man—Marcos which then included Washington State as well within its borders. The story of this man—and of his actions, is told by Mr. Hram Pitts, for thirty-one years an official in the Treasury Department, and now living quietly at his home in Amacostia. Mr. Pitts is in his shincty-fourity year.

When a Times reporter started to find the Eastern Branch. Just after the historic old home of the late Hon. Frederick floogiass is passed, one comes to a pretty frame, piazza-encircled cottage in conspicuous seclusion on the crest of a shrubbery-garbed hill.

Bis purpose, but he was determined, and three days laters whe had helped him prepare for the perious journeys. Every stitch of garment he wore was determined, and three days laters the wore wascemposed of the further of either the seel or bandalo, and his beard of either the seel or bandalo, and his beard of either the seel or bandalo, and his beard of either the seel or bandalo, and his beard of either the seel or bandalo, and his beard of either the seel or bandalo, and his beard of leaded flewed growth of years.

"He had an immediate and frightful obsided in the Banda River, that was then frozen solid to a considerable distance from frozen solid to a considerable distance from forcer solid to a considerable distance from frozen solid to a considerable distance from forcer solid to a considerable distance from frozen solid to a considerab

BEFORE DANIEL WEBSTER.

"He arrived in this city and appeared before President Tyler and Daniel Webster, the latter of whom told him they were going to actiost diplomatic matters and transfer Oregon to England. Whitman protested that the Limited States would these give away for a song a large territory as big as all the Eritish-Isles, and one which had untold possibilities for development in store.

"Why, it's no use keeping it," Webster answered. 'You can't get wheels over the mountains.'

mountains."

"Yes, you can," answered Whitman.
"My wife and I went over in a wagon, and others are doing the same."

"But his remarks had little effect on the statesman, and you know that when great men make up their minds to do a thing they do not like to listen to common men.

"President Tyler saw in him the hidden sofiething that filled hits statements with weight and stamped them as not mere idle dickerings of an advanturer.

"You look like an honest man, said the President, and you may go back with

the President, and you may go back with

How the Fraternity Plied Their & HAIS Trade Thirty Years Ago.

UNDER THE SHADES OF NIGHT

One Hundred Gaming Places Maintained in Washington During the War-"Congressional Fare Bank" and Its Patrons-Profits of Half a Million a Year.

The prevalence of the cambling habit in he National Capital is not of recent origin. Phose who were familiar with "night life" in the Washington of half a century ago are in the Washington of half a century ago are reminded by the Jackson City and Eladeus burg occurrences of the past year of many a stirring incident behind closed doors and over the green cloth, in which some very prominent men were not then ashamed to be known as principals.

Dinners, balls, parties and the theaters were then, as now, employed to fill up the time of many, but there was then much less reason than there is now for absolute secrecy upon the movements of the sports, and during a perion of twenty out years

and during a jetion of twenty ond years that included the war time it was no uncom-mon sight, after the shades of night had de-scended upon the city, to see military chiefs standing shoulder to shoulder with solons of the upper house of Congress about a table where money passed alread as rapidles. \$Henry Franc & Son

of the upper house of Congress about a table where money passed almost as rapidly as it comes through the presses at the flarcau.

There were in the neighborhood of 100 gambling houses in Washington, all flourising, during the greater part of the war period. From 1863 to 1865, inclusive, the clear profits of one of these establishments aggregated over baif a million dollars annually. The proprietors closed it up in 1866, for the reason that the profits for that year were only \$50,000. or that year were only \$50,000. They came to the conclusion that times were too dull to warrant a continu

HALF A THOUSAND GAMBLERS. The chief of police estimated that there

were 550 professional gamblers in the city during the year 1865. This was an average of about one gambler to every 218 of the population.

Everybody knows how very materially this ratio has decreased since, and how

circumscribed are now the operations of the knights of the cloth in comparison

with the great freedom of action that was then tacilly permitted. Not more than a baker's dozen of the

A MODERN OUTFIT FOR INFANTS.



No. 1 .- Negligee sack of soft white wood embroidered with Roman silk and tied with dainty ribbons. No. 2.-Nainsook skirt with open embroidered front caught with ribbon bows, and with ribbon straps for the shoulders instead of sleeves. No. 3.-Scalloped flannel skirt with adjustable shoulder straps of same. No. 4.-Bib of diamond quilted pique frilled with lace and decorated with ribbon shoulder bows. No. 5. - Square-necked robe of dainty linen lawn frilled with wide Valenciennes lace. Sash of baby blue or pink, and skirt of alternate bunches of tucks and insertions to the hem, which is finished with a deep flounce of lace. No.6,-Night gown of cambric with full sleeves and the hem gathered with a ribbon and finished with a frill. No. 7.-Cap of India linen rimmed with a box ruffle of the same. Chin ribbons and bows of cream. No. 8.-Best bonnet of cream padded silk with ruffles of lace and pompons and ribbons, either of cream, blue or pink. No. 9.-Coat and cape of white wool, with quilted lining and panels of either hand embroidery or damassee silk. Bishop sleeves with cuffs of the trimming, a high collar and rosettes of soft white silk. No. 10. - Soft, hand-knit mits with wr st bow of cream ribbon. No. 11.-Bootees of chamois with standing frill of lace. Drawing string of ribbon.

Whitman started for Oregon. He was a native of Richmond, Ontario county, N. Y., where I had known him for several years prior to the one mentioned. I was born in the same county, and not a little of our early lives were spent together. "There was something uncommon about Whitman, that something that commands respect wherever it is seen and impresse one that the mortal possessing it is in a measure beyond his fellows. He was tall of stature, large, rugged and possessed of a face full of earnestness and fire. "One day he suddenly announced that he was going to move beyond the Rocky Mount

He was about to be married and he said his wife was going with him. He intended to do some missionary work

WENT AS A MISSIONARY. "His friends tried to disuade him but it was without avail. Another young bridal couple by the name of Spalding of Oberlin

couple by the name of Spalding of Oberlin.
O., were going to accompany the young pair.
"The four went and after a series of incidents, mishaps and dangers, such as all exploring pioneers encounter, they reached the trans-Rockles country.

The English, represented in the Hudson Bay Company, frowned on the enterprise from their first knowledge of the course of the Americans. The Cayuse Indians peopled the verdant valleys of the Snake, Columbia, and Willamette Rivers and the far company had them under their control where they desired to keep them in blissful where they desired to keep them in blissful ignorance. It was little wender, then, they opposed the presence of missionaries, and especially American missionaries, among them.

Whitman and his friend Spalding de

veloped the region where hardly a white man had put his foot before. They planted and tilled the soil and the former built

"The Hudson Bay Company watched their movements with displeasure and always sought to intercept the few struggling emigrants from the East that found their way toward the great territory.

"About the year 1843 Whitman heard through some of the traders and pioneers

gambling establishments that then flour the assurance that we will proceed no fur-ther toward disposing of the territory un-til we know more."

"That was all Whitman wanted. It was not long before the government found through its own agents and others all it wanted to know, and it was realized how nearly we came to losing forever one of the richest possessions on the face of the globe. No one but Whaman would have crossed the mountains at that time to save it, and probably no one not fraught with his persuasive eloquence could have saved

HIS JOURNEY HOME.

"He started home again, stopping in Pike county, Mo. Here a band of 1,000 cmi grants had been organized and had been persuaded by Whitman to go to Oregon He started the expedition on ahead of him and warned the partythat Capt. Grant stood guard at Fort Hall in the Rockies to intercept for the Hudson Bay Company and the Eng-lish, the progress of emigrants. "When he followed a short time later, he

found the expedition tied up at the fort and about ready to turn back. "Again he persuaded them to move on. telling them there was but one bit of unfair road. They did move on and encountere an obstacle in their track where they had to remove the wheels from the wagons an elide the wagon beds down the steep de

clivity.
"It was in the spring time when the Willamette Valley was reached and the spring was an unusually prosperous and seasonable one. The emigrants were loud in praise of their benefactor and declared the balf

"Three years later Whitman and his wife were murdered by the Cayuse Indians, and everybody thought the Hudson Bay Com-pany inspired the natives to do the deed." Lecocq, the composer of "Le Fille de Mme. Angot," is trying to get a divorce from the wife to whom he has been married for twenty years, on the ground of incom-patibility of temper.

ished were what a professional would call "respectable." The majority were recognized as "hells" undisguised, managed and frequented by the most infamous of the gambling fraternity. gambling fraternity.

Old-timers say that the men who plied their trade in the places of the lower order were strangers and well-recognized toughs, who could not get into the better-class houses, the select establishments frequented by the

ligh-grade players. The baser sort used all the regulation de-coys, flashily-dressed fellows who bung about the hotels and cozened the unwary into the dens at a given rate per cent per head, and the coming morn would find every such victim fleeced of every dollar he pos-sessed. Not a few went into perpetual

oblivion through the back lots, in the tow of t desperado, who hid his deeds in the Potomac.

The better class establishments are said to have been clustered within easy distance of each other in the vicinity of Pennsylvania of each other in the vicinity of Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, generally located in the second story of a house, of which the first floor was used for a business of a totally differ-out discrete.

cut character.
THE OLD "CONGRESSIONAL." The most conspicuous of all of the tony establishments was the "Congressional Pare Bank," whose patrons were men of

establishments was the "Congressional Faro Bank," whose patrons were men of high rank upon whose silence the proprietor could safely depend. It was exceedingly difficult for a stranger to gain admittance to this or any of the other first-class places. To get within the secret precincts, onehad to be regularly and properly vouched for by some one known to the proprietor, but once admitted to the charmed circle, he had the freedom of the house.

Playing at the "Congressional" was declared to be "fair," and as the class goes the manager or owner was a gentleman. He would not commit a mean or dishonorable act, would treat a guest fairly, entertain him elegantly, win his money by legitimate methods and send him away with the impression that no more clever reliow existed than his host of the evening.

mmmm mmmm through a brilliantly lighted vestibule and up a flight of handsomely carpeted stairs. A pull at a silver bell knob on the right brought a negro attendant, who scrutinized the applicant through a latticed door. If recognized the visitor was instantly ad-mitted to a magnificently furnished apart-ment, elegantly equipped with all needed saraphernalia. Fine hangings graced the walls, costly

Fine hangings graced the wais, costing carpets covered alto floor, handsome chandeliers lighted the scene, and heavy curtains draped the windows, the latter serving the double purpose of adding to the richness of the surroundings, and, what was more important, preventing the lights from being seen from the outside. SEDUCTIVE FARO GAME.

And here it was, from evening until the carly dawn, go when you would, some one was engaged in the fascinating game. The table and wines were free; no one obliged to play in return for the refreshment; the proprietor, a gentleman and entertaining gentleman, was quite sure that no guest would presume to partake 4 his hospitality without incurring the risk at the faro table. White checks, \$1; red. checks, \$5; bue checks, \$25; purple checks, \$100; and a fair "dealer" to cope with, what more could one ask?

me ank? The players of that day are said to have been for the most part men who had passed the first flush of youth—men of the country, high in position and authority, and many of them charged with the handling of the funds of the nation. Governors, Congressmen, officers, dressed in the blue and gold of the Army and Navy, were congregated in this gidder palace almost nightly. It is stated to be an actual occurrence that during a certain session of Congress the proprietor of a noted gambling house received from the sergeant-at-arms nearly all of the salaries of a large proportion of the members of the lower house, upon orders made payable to him by the men who had been his "patrons," and it was not at all infrequent that the leaders of the day were unior obligation to this same proprietor for temporary forms, in large amounts, for which he held their "I. O. U's."

Some of the greatest men the country The players of that day are said to have

Some of the greatest men the country has ever produced were frequenters of the "Congressional."

PAPERS GOT AFTER IT. So notorious did this fact become that he newspapers published long stories of the proceedings, and from one of them, of

the proceedings, and from one of them, of a date more than thirty years past, this extract is taken:

"A single glance at the group around the faro table when a game is going on will reveal the character and, in many cases, the identity of the persons playings. It is well dressed group, and, well worth a sketch.

"Here stands an ex-general of the Army, next to him a Senator of the United States, bearded and tall, with a face corru-States, bearded and tall, with a face corru-gated with wrinkles, the result of intense study of knotty financial problems. No man is better known than he. He holds in his hands a stack of blue chips, worth a a quarter of a hundred dollars apiece. He wins well and loses better, and is warmly welcomed at the gaming tables. "Vis-a-vis, watching a huge pile of red chips, is another United States Sena-tor. He halls from the far West, and this is a favorite resort of his after the evening is a favorite resort of his after the evening dinner party or caucus. He does not exhibit the same stolcism of his friend, but flushes and pales alternately through his gray beard, as his money is doubled or swept away by the turn of the cards.

"One of the richest mining States on the Pacific coast also has a representative there who is a desperate better, and who always plays to win. His bald head fairly glistens with satisfaction when he has a un. Another Western and another Pacifi state watch the cards through Senatorial pectacles, but the bets they make are few

HOUSE REPRESENTED ALSO. "The other end of the Capitol is repre-ented more or less fully. Illinois has two sons there, and New York, Pennsyl-vania, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and Minne-sota seldem fail of having one or more representatives around the faro table." There were some, however, to whom even the slight publicity given their acts in the main room was too much, and these are understood to have sought upper stories where there was no danger of deection or intrusion.

On these occasions the game was gen-On these occasions the game was generally whist, eucher, or poker, and some times keno. A waiter was in constant attendance to bring up "the drinks," and also to give warning of the approach of an

People from almost every department of the government and business men known in Washington as well as aby of the public officials, crowded the "Congressional" at all hours of the night, and bankers as well all hours of the night, and bankers as well as society men, hustled each other for a place about the seductive green-top tables. Visitors to the lower grade establishments met monsters in masks. Decently dressed, with the manners of a courier, they were as hase and as crucias they were treacherous and cowardly. The Mexican greaser would not more quickly strike you down for less cause, than would these reckless habitues of the low class gambling dens.

THEIR RULING PASSION.

The Chinese penchant for fan-tan does not exceed the feverish passion displayed by these professionals for the exercise of their so-called skill, and once inside, the victim was invited to play. His refusal

of their so-called skill, and once inside, the victim was invited to play. His refusal invariably brought an insult, often an assault, and the amount of villainy practiced was governed altogether by the depth to which the establishment had descended in the scale of "respectability."

Such was the rage-for gambling in Washington in an age that is so recent as that its remoteness may be measured by the span of an ordinary life.

It is difficult now. That there is span of an ordinary life.

It is difficult now. That there is indisputable

gambling going on here is indisputable, but like Joey Bugstock, it is "devillsh sly," and the number of prominent men who indulge the passion is comparatively limited.

Imited.

The dives and dens are practically extinct, and even the long-endured Jackson City nuisances are, for the present, at least, reduced to the minimum. If Governor O'Ferrall employs the proper remedy, they will be exterminated, and so, likewise, should be the lately developed nest on Maryland soil.



Black Hats?

Light Hats

Stylish Hats

BEGINNING TOMORROW.

Corner Seventh and D Sts.

Half-Price Coat Sale.

Skirts.

\$0.00 Serge Skirts.....

CLARK'S, 734-736 7th St. N. W.

Prices

And you can find none that talk more el quently than ours. 19c Rustling Lining 121/2 6c Dressmakers' Cambric 414 12 1-2c Silesia 71/2c 10c Hair Cloth 7c 4c Clark's O. N. T. Cotton, 2 for..... 10c Velvet Skirt Binding 5c Needles Se Hooks and Eyes, pa-5c Unbleached Cotton ... 31/4c 6c Bleached Cotton 41/2c 7c Calicoes Sc White Goods..... 5c Sc Outing 5c Se Shaker Flannel..... 18c Gray Flannel 1236c 20c Red Flannel 14c 20c White Flannel 15c 35c Table Linens 25c

Drawers 35c

50e Undershirts and

PERSONAL POINTS.

Among Dr. Donaldson Smith's discover ies in the region of Lake Rudolph is that of the existence of fifteen new tribes of Africans, one of them dwarfs, none over

five feet in height. Ilka Von Palmy, the celebrated Hangat inn soubrette, will paly a part written in broken English, in Gilbert and Sallavan's new opera, when it is brought out in London.

Princess Marle of Orleans, wife of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, has hist startled he relatives by having her photograph taken in a fireman's uniform, helmet and all.

Police Captain Edward Coonan of Madi-son, N. J., is a phenomenon. He is about twenty-eight years old, and stands 6 feet 2 inches in his stockings, without an oance of superfluous flesh on lam. He never carries a postol and seldem a club de-pending on his own wonderful strength for every contribute. every emergency. His great specially is shaking. It is an every-day occurrence for him to lift an ordinary sized dranken man entirely off his feet with one hand and shake him sober.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Belt, of Piqua, O. have just celebrated their sixtieth wedding

anniversary withen family remien-Mrs. Catharine Snodgrass. of Marysville, O., celebrated her handredth the Lay with a big reception a few days an